AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0091] with the following amended paragraph:

[0091] Furthermore, the tissue protective cytokines desirable for the uses described herein may be generated by guanidination, amidination, carbamylation (carbamoylation), trinitrophenylation, acetylation, succinylation, nitration, or modification of arginine, lysine, tyrosine, tryptophan, or cysteine residues or carboxyl groups, among other procedures, such as limited proteolysis, removal of amino groups, and/or mutational substitution of arginine, lysine, tyrosine, tryptophan, or cysteine residues of erythropoietin by molecular biological techniques. Preferably, these chemical modifications affect the four recognized receptor regions--VLQRY (SEQ ID NO: 1), TKVNFYAW (SEQ ID NO: 2), SGIRSLTTL (SEQ ID NO: 3), or SNFLRG (SEQ ID NO: 4). More preferably, these receptor regions, which are basic in nature, are modified by chemical modification of the basic amino acids, arginine and lysine, within these regions. Additionally, the areas of the molecule surrounding these receptor regions may be chemically modified as well to affect the kinetics or receptor binding properties of the molecule. This produces tissue protective cytokines which maintain an adequate level of activities for specific organs and tissues but not for others, such as erythrocytes (e.g., Satake et al; 1990, Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1038:125-9; incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, in which *in vivo* biological activity was determined by the polycythemic mouse bioassay). One non-limiting example as described hereinbelow is the modification of erythropoietin arginine residues by reaction with a glyoxal such as phenylglyoxal (according to the protocol of Takahashi, 1977, J. Biochem. 81:395-402). As will be seen below, such a tissue protective cytokine molecule fully retains its neurotrophic effect. Such tissue protective cytokine molecules are fully embraced for the various uses and compositions described herein.